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INSIDE EIGHT PAGES FROM SUNDAY'S
The New York Times
WEEKLY REVIEW

IDF confirms skeletal remains are Ilan Sa'adon's

ARIEH O'SULLIVAN
DNA tests have confirmed that the skeleton found buried under a road near Palmachim beach last month is that of missing soldier Ilan Sa'adon, the IDF announced yesterday.
His family was notified last night. Sa'adon will be buried today in Ashkelon.
Chief IDF Chaplain Maj.-Gen. Rabbi Gad Navon officially declared Sa'adon no longer a soldier whose place of burial is unknown. Besides the DNA test, Navon also based his halachic decision on items found at the burial site, the army said.
Members of the IDF's department for locating missing persons found Sa'adon's body after receiving a tip from the Palestinian Authority.
Sa'adon was kidnapped and murdered by Hamas terrorists on May 3, 1989 while hitchhiking to his home in Ashkelon. His kidnappers fled to Sudan and Syria and after many years of futile searches a deal was worked out with the help of PA Chairman Yasser Arafat to obtain information on where the terrorists had dumped his body. Searchers dug to depths of over 8 meters to find his remains.

Health Ministry did not stock diphtheria anti-toxin

JUDY SIEGEL
THE Health Ministry has failed since 1990 to maintain even a single usable dose of diphtheria anti-toxin in the country, even though the disease claimed the life of an eight-year-old Bnei Brak boy in 1988, *The Jerusalem Post* has learned.
A four-year-old Jerusalem girl died of the infectious disease nine days ago. She had not been inoculated as a baby.
Last night, a supply of 15 to 20 doses arrived here from France, after the Health Ministry conducted a frantic worldwide search for the rare substance.
The latest case was tentatively diagnosed by family practitioner Dr. Pešach Ostroy in his Mea She'arim clinic on Wednesday, July 31. He urged the parents to take their daughter urgently to Hadassah-University Hospital in Ein Kerem and informed the hospital. She was treated by Hadassah pediatric infectious diseases expert Dr. Dan Engelhardt, who inserted a pacemaker, but her heart failed under attack from the disease.
Health Ministry public health department director Dr. Alex Levinthal claimed Hadassah doctors requested a dose of the serum only at midnight on Friday, August 2, less than 24 hours before the Mea She'arim girl died of the disease.
(Continued on Page 2)



A mob of Turkish Cypriots heat a Greek Cypriot protester to death yesterday along the cease-fire line that divides Turkish and Greek Cyprus.

1 dead, 47 injured in Cyprus clashes

News agencies
A GREEK Cypriot man was killed and 35 others were wounded in clashes with Turkish Cypriots yesterday across the cease-fire line that has divided the island since Turkey invaded the north in 1974.
Twelve Turkish Cypriot civilians and policemen were also wounded, the foreign and defense minister of the Turkish Cypriot government, Atay Rasit, told a news conference in northern Cyprus.
The violence, the worst in many years, erupted when a group of Greek Cypriot motorcyclists defied a government order and pushed through the Green Line to protest against Turkey's occupation.
A doctor at Paralimni hospital said a 24-year-old Greek Cypriot man died of head injuries. Witnesses said the victim fell on barbed wire in the buffer zone and was beaten by Turkish Cypriot demonstrators on the head.
"He was lying there face upwards and the Turks attacked him. They beat his head to a pulp," one witness said.
Hospital sources and police said the 35 Greek Cypriots were wounded by bullets, stones and air rifle shots, mainly in the village of Aghna and the southeastern village of Oherinia.
UN spokesman Waldemar Rokozewski said Turkish troops fired at the bikers after they drove through the cease-fire line.
Some 7,000 Greek Cypriot and foreign bikers had gathered for the demonstrations. Some of the motorcyclists had spent a week riding across Europe.
The foreign bikers consisted of 14 European delegations, with smaller numbers from the US and Canada.
The protests along the UN-patrolled 180-km Green Line that splits the island into Christian Greek and Moslem Turkish sectors were held despite a government appeal to cancel them to avoid inflaming sectarian passions.
The rock-throwing protesters broke through Turkish barricades at several points. They were opposed by several hundred Turkish Cypriots in civilian clothes, who outnumbered the protesters.
Police said that the 13 Greek Cypriots were injured at different points along the Green Line. Most had superficial injuries, but two were reported in serious condition.
Several had been hit by 22-caliber bullets, police claimed.
On the northeastern edge of Nicosia, dozens of bikers tore down barbed wire barricades erected by the UN -- force and stormed into the narrow buffer separating the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot sectors.

Arafat may seek int'l arbitration

JON IMMANUEL
PALESTINIAN Authority Chairman Yasser Arafat said in his first full interview with the Israeli media yesterday that the Oslo accords are an international agreement and he will look to international arbitration if the peace process becomes deadlocked.
And in his first interview with the daily *Al-Quds*, published in yesterday's issue, Prime Minister Binyamin Netanyahu made clear that Jerusalem is a deadlocked issue.
"There is no way we are going to agree with the Palestinian Authority on the final status of Jerusalem. It looks like it is one of those unresolved issues," he said.
Arafat reiterated his vision of Jerusalem being like Rome, in which the Vatican has sovereignty inside the capital of Italy and people move freely between the two entities.
If there is no agreement, "We have the United Nations, we have The Hague, we have the co-sponsors, we have the Security Council, we have the Europeans. We'll go to arbitration," Arafat told Channel 1. "It is an international need. There is no other choice but to carry on with the peace process."
Arafat said that regardless of Netanyahu's agenda he cannot ignore the PLO leader.
"He is trying to avoid meeting me now, [but] I am the most important figure in the Middle East equation," Arafat said.
Netanyahu told *Al-Quds*, the largest Palestinian daily, that he would meet Arafat "when it is necessary." Netanyahu attempted to downplay the significance of his decision concerning settlement expansion, which has riled the PA in recent days. He said he was talking of "natural expansion of settlements" which would be decided "under the supervision of the government" and "not by the local communities."
Asked if there was likely to be a new intifada, Arafat said Palestinians see Israel as "one of the richest countries" in the world, and suggested that this made Israeli measures which struck at their livelihoods more painful.
"What do you expect from those who are facing confiscation of land every day," he continued.
"They are eating from this land. We are not rich like you. We haven't billions in donations from the American administration like you. How can he [Israel] face himself alone while his neighbor is facing starvation... You have to be very careful. The closure and the starvation have arrived at the red line."
Asked if he could stop Hamas terror attacks if the closure were broadly lifted, Arafat said, "I am doing my best," and equated Palestinian terror attacks with the Hebron massacre and the killing of "the engineer."
In response to a question about why he praised bomber Yihye Ayyash ("the engineer"), he said his assassination in Gaza (attributed to Israel) last January was "terror against terror" and he should have been allowed to arrest Ayyash and bring him to trial.
He also compared the threat of Hamas terror against Israelis with the threat of Jewish extremists
(Continued on Page 2)

US: Expel illegal foreign workers to give jobs to Palestinians

DAVID MAKOVSKY and DAVID HARRIS
THE US has appealed to Prime Minister Binyamin Netanyahu to expel 100,000 illegal foreign workers to make more room for Palestinians seeking employment.
The appeal was made directly to Netanyahu last week by visiting US Undersecretary for Trade Stuart Eizenstadt.
It is estimated that there are at least 200,000 foreign workers here - perhaps even 250,000 - out of whom no more than 100,000 are legally employed. They initially came here several years ago to replace Palestinian workers barred from Israel due to closures imposed after Hamas' suicide bombings.
Last week during a visit to Amman, Netanyahu announced he would permit 5,000 more Palestinians to work in Israel, bringing the total up to 40,000.
To an interview before his departure, Eizenstadt said, "I told the prime minister that we think those people who are here illegally should not be allowed to stay, and thereby help ease the Palestinian situation. He told me he agreed, and would prefer their jobs be taken by Palestinians."
An official in the Prime Minister's Office confirmed this account.
Terje Larsen, the UN special coordinator for the territories, said there is a need to "radically increase the number of Palestinian workers. This is compatible with legitimate Israeli security concerns. An increase in Palestinian workers has twofold significance, as each raises living conditions, as each worker supports 10 people, and every 10,000 workers in Israel per annum brings in about \$20 million revenues for the PA."
Yet, it seems that no immediate action against illegal foreign workers is being considered.
The inter-ministerial committee on foreign workers has reportedly suggested, in its interim recommendations, that the number of foreign workers be reduced by 20,000 by next April. However, even assuming 20,000 additional workers are brought in, the committee says it would take at least five years for law enforcement officials to expel all of the illegal workers.
The committee, headed by Labor and Social Affairs Ministry Acting Director-General Asher Pri-Har, is investigating the future options for the country's foreign workers.
Deputy Minister of Construction and Housing Meir Porush last night issued a statement criticizing the committee's recommendations.
"There is no room to reduce the number of foreign workers at the time when the building sector is at the peak of its activity," Porush said, noting that though one must not ignore the social problems presented by hiring workers from abroad, the short-term effect would be to delay construction and raise apartment prices.
In letters to Netanyahu, Interior Minister Eli Suissa and Labor and Social Affairs Minister Eli Yishai, Porush asked for a two-week delay in deciding on the reduction. That would give the committee time to examine the issue afresh, Porush said.
The committee's final recommendations are to be submitted by November.

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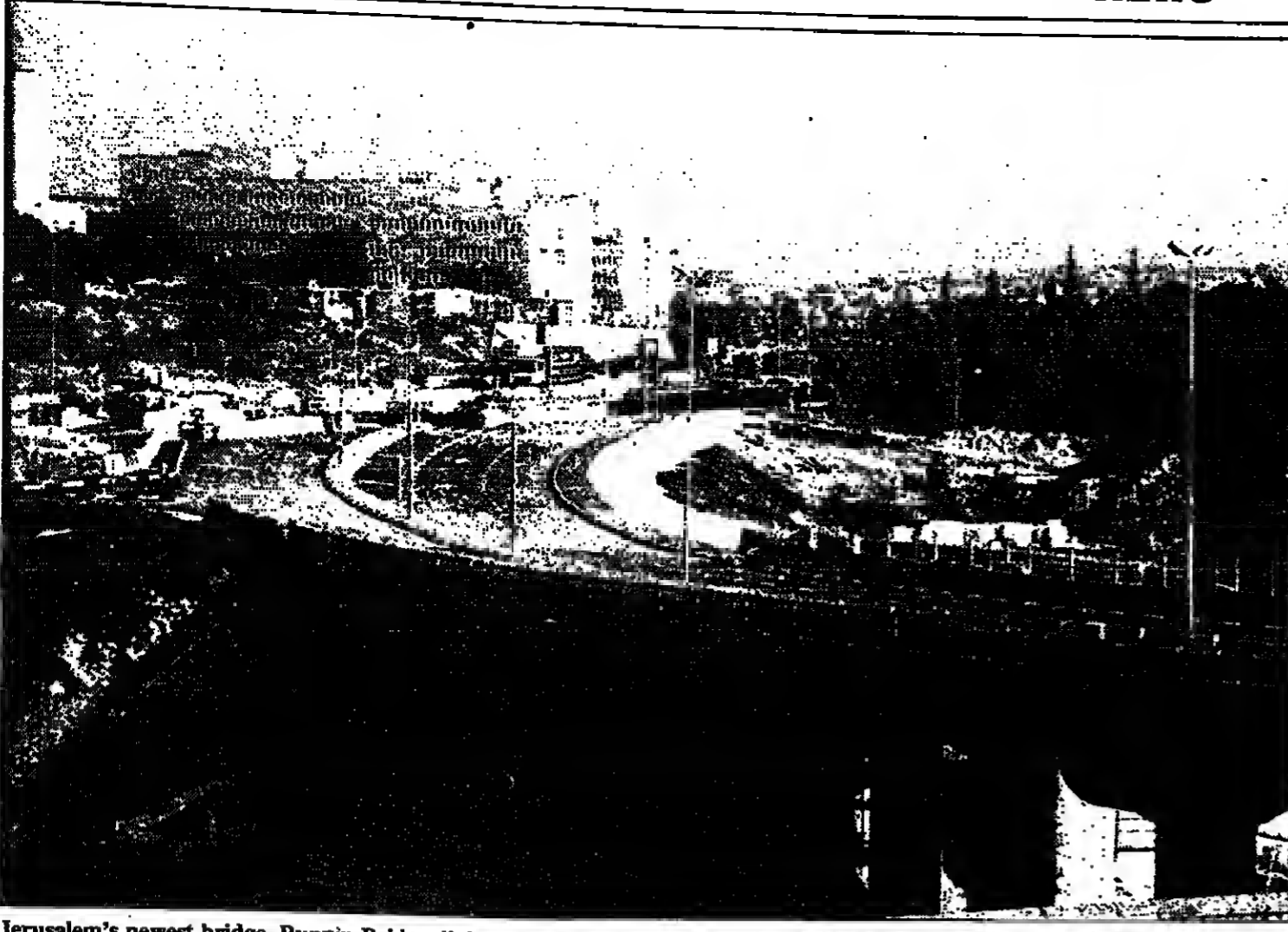
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Widespread condemnation greets Amir 'fan club'

MICHAEL YUELMAN and DAN IZENBERG



Jerusalem's newest bridge, Ruppin Bridge, linking the government offices with Sderot Herzl, will be inaugurated today. The 191-meter-long bridge passes over Road No. 4 and has two lanes in each direction. It cost NIS 10 million to construct. (Brian Henders)

Third Way: Wait on annexing Ma'aleh Adumim

BILL HUTMAN

NOW is not the right time to annex Ma'aleh Adumim and the rest of metropolitan Jerusalem because doing so would violate Israel's agreements with the Palestinian Authority, Third Way MKs said yesterday during a visit to the town. "We believe that Ma'aleh Adumim must be attached to Jerusalem," party head and Internal Security Minister Avigdor Kahalani said.

However, he added, now is not the time to address the issue of expanding Israel's borders to include Ma'aleh Adumim. "I don't want to talk now about annexation, because that goes against the agreements," Kahalani said, at a press conference during the visit. Third Way MK Emanuel Zissman, an outspoken proponent of annexation, also said, "we can't annex the area now." But he and the

other party MKs said the government should act to put "facts on the ground" that will make clear that this area is inseparable from Israel. Ma'aleh Adumim Mayor Benny Kashriel, at the start of the press conference, called for the annexation of metropolitan Jerusalem - including Ma'aleh Adumim, Givat Ze'ev, Beitar and the Etzion Bloc. However, he did not press the issue after the MKs said the time was not right.

Kashriel said an immediate step that could be taken was moving the police roadblock for Jerusalem from A-Zayim to near Mishor Adumim, considered one of the outer limits of metropolitan Jerusalem. Kahalani did not comment on the proposal. The Third Way members toured the city to see first hand the development there and the plans for future construction. Kahalani also met with Judea and Samaria police chief Alec Roo to discuss security in the area.

Teenagers compete in Olympiada science finals

JUDY SIEGEL

EIGHT teenage finalists, including three from the US and England, will this evening compete in the seventh annual "Olympiada" science quiz. The youngsters, who have studied for months, will answer questions on "sound and hearing." The final round will be taped at the Golan-Globus studios in Neve Ilan outside Jerusalem and broadcast in three weeks on Educational TV. The finalists were chosen from among 25 Israelis and 21 youngsters from North America and England, who won previous contests in which thousands of their peers participated. The 46 semi-finalists took part in a scientific workshop in the Haifa Technion for a week starting at the end of July and then toured the country. The competition is sponsored by the Ministry of Science, the Jewish Agency, the Education Ministry and the Haifa Municipality. Prof. Zvi Dori, founder and director of Haifa's Recanati National Science Museum in Haifa, which organizes the competition, said yesterday that the participants are "wonderful, talented youngsters. It's a pleasure to deal with such quality." Two girls, both Israelis, are among the final-

ists. The current competition involved twice as many youngsters in all stages as that in 1993, when the theme was "See the Light." Next year, he hopes to include many more countries, and by the 50th anniversary of the State of Israel in 1998, it should be a fully international competition, he said. The next quiz will probably be held in French or Spanish in addition to Hebrew and English. Meanwhile, the science museum and the Technion have awarded their first annual Outstanding Young Scientist Award. The award, consisting of a lengthy internship with a noted scientist in his or her laboratory, will be presented to Shiran Beck, who was a finalist in the 1994 Olympiada on earth sciences. The award was financed by STET, the Italian Telephone and Communications Company, in an effort to promote excellence in science among Israeli youth. Beck will spend a year carrying out research in the Technion's chemistry department starting this fall. Interested in chemistry and biochemistry, the teenager will focus his research on chemical processes in bacteria.

Nine hurt in blaze which gutted Upper Nazareth home

DAVID RUDGE

NINE people were hurt - four of them children - when fire swept through a house in Upper Nazareth yesterday morning. Police and firemen broke into the Steinberg family's blazing home and plucked the children - four year-old triplets and their teenage sister - to safety. The triplets, who had been trapped inside, were initially in serious condition suffering from smoke inhalation. They were treated at the scene by Magen David Adom paramedics, who gave them oxygen. They then were rushed by ambulance to the Emek Hospital in Afula, where they were put on respirators. The hospital spokesperson said the triplets - Udi, Roi and Nadav - were seriously injured but after being on respirators their condition had improved slightly. Their 13-year-old sister Leonora also suffered from smoke inhalation and was kept in the hospital for observation, although her condition was less serious than that of her brothers. Two firemen and three policemen also were treated for smoke inhalation. One fireman was kept in the

hospital for observation. The drama began in the morning when the children and another young brother, aged five, were home alone, while their parents were at work. A fire suddenly broke out in the kitchen. The five-year-old managed to climb out of the house through a window and ran to a neighbor. The emergency services were alerted and police, firemen and MDA ambulances quickly arrived at the scene. The police and firemen managed to break open a window and rescue the elder sister, who said her brothers were still inside. The firemen eventually managed to rescue them. A fireman was injured by a falling block during the rescue operation. District fire brigade commander Amos Sabag said it appeared that the children had opened the stove's gas taps and gas had leaked into the kitchen. It was ignited by a spark from the refrigerator and the flames quickly spread through the rest of the house. The Upper Nazareth municipality said it would find temporary accommodations for the family.

Labor demands probe

MICHAEL YUELMAN

LABOR'S Knesset faction yesterday denounced the teenage adoration of Rabin assassin Yigal Amir and demanded an in-depth investigation into the scope of the phenomenon, which it said is "not a political but a state issue." Labor Chairman Shimon Peres said "Israeli society cannot rest for one moment until this is uprooted. It constitutes an awful danger which every civilized nation must fight against." He said the worship for Amir is part of a process "poisoning the souls of young boys and girls... You can intoxicate an entire generation without drugs," Peres said. He drew a link between the radical elements undermining democracy with those attacking the justice system and attempting to shake its independence. "It's a process undermining the deepest foundations and institutions of freedom of speech, the independence of the justice system and our very existence." At a stormy meeting, members of Labor's faction expressed shock at the exposure of the fan club. They came out in sharp criticism of the religious state education system, which they said isolates its pupils from outside democratic influence, and called for an end to the separation between secular and religious education. MK Ori Orr said "these are not wild weeds, these are nurseries... not only in the religious state schools but also in some of the yeshivot." MK Moshe Shahaal said "Rabin's murder was not born of one person called Yigal Amir. It's not a problem of the education system or even of kippa wearers. I'm talking of the extreme right wing. Fact no one from the left ever murdered anyone from the right. Fact a prime minister in Israel was murdered. And the murder would not have been possible had it not been for the legitimization which preceded it and is continuing." The MKs noted that Rabin's assassination and the incitement which preceded it were minimized in the party's election campaign, in order not to hurt certain groups.

tioning her about her support for Amir, "I understood it was just a passing phase. My position was made clear to her, it was made clear that we detest this whole thing and it shouldn't have happened and I understood that that ended the entire matter." Buhbut added that the school had mourned Rabin's death. The teachers spoke to all the pupils and the school devoted two days to his memory. However, Israel Radio reported that the walls of the school were filled with graffiti including the slogan: "Peres, you're next." Prime Minister Binyamin Netanyahu said in a statement yesterday: "The prime minister views this as a very serious phenomenon which has to be uprooted immediately. At the moment it appears to be a pocket of insanity, and we'll clean it out and educate these young girls and all of Israel's young people to understand how abhorrent and repulsive this phenomenon is," Netanyahu said. Meretz leader MK Yossi Sarid said "this worship for Amir has already targeted the next victim. I always believed Amir was not the only villain in the name of the Torah. The public which idolizes Amir is a wild public of idol worshippers." Meretz yesterday held a protest vigil outside the Gross school in Kiryat Gat. The comments on Israel Television are upsetting, but they do not warrant the opening of a police investigation, Internal Security Minister Avigdor Kahalani said yesterday. "It hurts me. ... But this is not a matter for my office to deal with," he said. Kahalani said it was up to the authorities responsible for education and instilling religious and social values in the youth to handle.

Ashkenazi Chief Rabbi Yisrael Lau said yesterday that the first thing he is going to do at the start of the school year is visit the school. Speaking on Israel Radio, Lau said that he viewed the behavior of the girls as utter madness. However, he added, far more serious was their comment. If there was any truth in it, that there were one or more teachers who were apparently indifferent to the murder or related to the assassination with forgiveness or even support. "If so, the teachers should be jailed," Lau told the radio. Bill Humnan and Haim Shapiro contributed to the report.

Strikes over work conditions threaten health system

JUDY SIEGEL

AFTER a long respite, the health system seems threatened by labor unrest again. Doctors, hospital nurses and state lab workers are all involved. The Israel Medical Association yesterday released a letter it sent last week to the health and finance ministers denouncing the government's decision to not increase the number of job slots in the government hospital system. IMA chairman Dr. Yoram Blachar maintained that this decision "violates collective agreements between the government and the IMA. In addition, because of the Patients' Rights Law, which

now goes into effect, it would have been right to increase the number of jobs because of the greater demands on medical staffers." Blachar demanded that the ministers issue a statement declaring that the government has no intention of violating collective agreements and of harming medical services. Meanwhile, the union of government hospital nurses declared that the shortage of job slots is causing a crisis, and that patients are already being hospitalized in corridors and

other public areas (months before the expected winter surge of patients to internal medicine departments). The union said its members will soon act on the work dispute declared on August 1. "Nurses finish a day's work frustrated, angry and with a feeling of complete helplessness," union head Ilana Cohen said. Health Ministry spokesman Effie Lahav commented that the ministry raised the nurses' job slot question with Finance Ministry Director-General David Brodet,

and that it will soon be discussed by a committee he heads. In addition, 10 months ago, the Health Ministry decided to approve an increase of dozens of nurses' positions due to the rise in patient loads. This authorization is still in effect. A two-day strike by government lab workers was temporarily halted yesterday as the labor court mediated a compromise. The workers agreed not to strike before August 24; in the meantime, the two sides will hold meetings to resolve the dispute over wages and working conditions.

HAS THE GOLD RUSH BEGUN?

On July 9, world-renowned investment analyst Brian Marber advised subscribers in his newsletter, *The Marber Report*, to buy spot gold at \$383 per ounce or better (October gold equivalent \$386). Since that prediction, October gold has risen to a high of \$393.50 per ounce. That means a potential profit of \$750 per contract on an initial investment of \$1350 - more than a 55% potential return in one month. *The Marber Report* is represented in Israel exclusively by CommStock Trading Ltd. For details on subscribing and additional information on investing in futures, please call Michael Zwebner at our Jerusalem office, (02) 624-4963.

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The Nation

Big Man in Congress: Kennedy, of All People

By ADAM CLYMER

WHEN the legislative record of the 104th Congress is complete, the names of Republicans like Newt Gingrich, John Kasich, Bill Archer, Bob Livingston, Tom Bliley, Pete Domenici and Bob Dole will dominate it — along with that of a Democrat whom most of them have battled or disdained during their careers.

Probably not since Senator Everett Dirksen and Representative William McCulloch provided a critical balance in getting civil rights bills passed in the 1960's has any member of the Congressional minority influenced the agenda as much as Edward M. Kennedy has this year.

He led the effort to raise the Federal minimum wage and, allied with Senator Nancy Kassebaum, a Kansas Republican, pushed through legislation to help people take their health insurance coverage from job to job and limit pre-existing condition exclusions.

But beyond that, he played what the Senate Minority Leader Tom Daschle calls a dominant role in shaping the Democrats' 1995 defenses on education and Medicare, successes that set the stage for this year's occasional victories. "I don't know anybody who contributed more," Mr. Daschle said.

The two bills he is identified with, along with serious spending cuts and legislation that the Republicans pushed through on welfare, telecommunications and farm price supports, have freed this Congress from the "do-nothing" label Mr. Daschle and others sought to hang on it. But after the 1994 Republican landslide, indeed even at the end of last year, no one would have bet that a Kennedy trademark would be anywhere on this Congress's record.

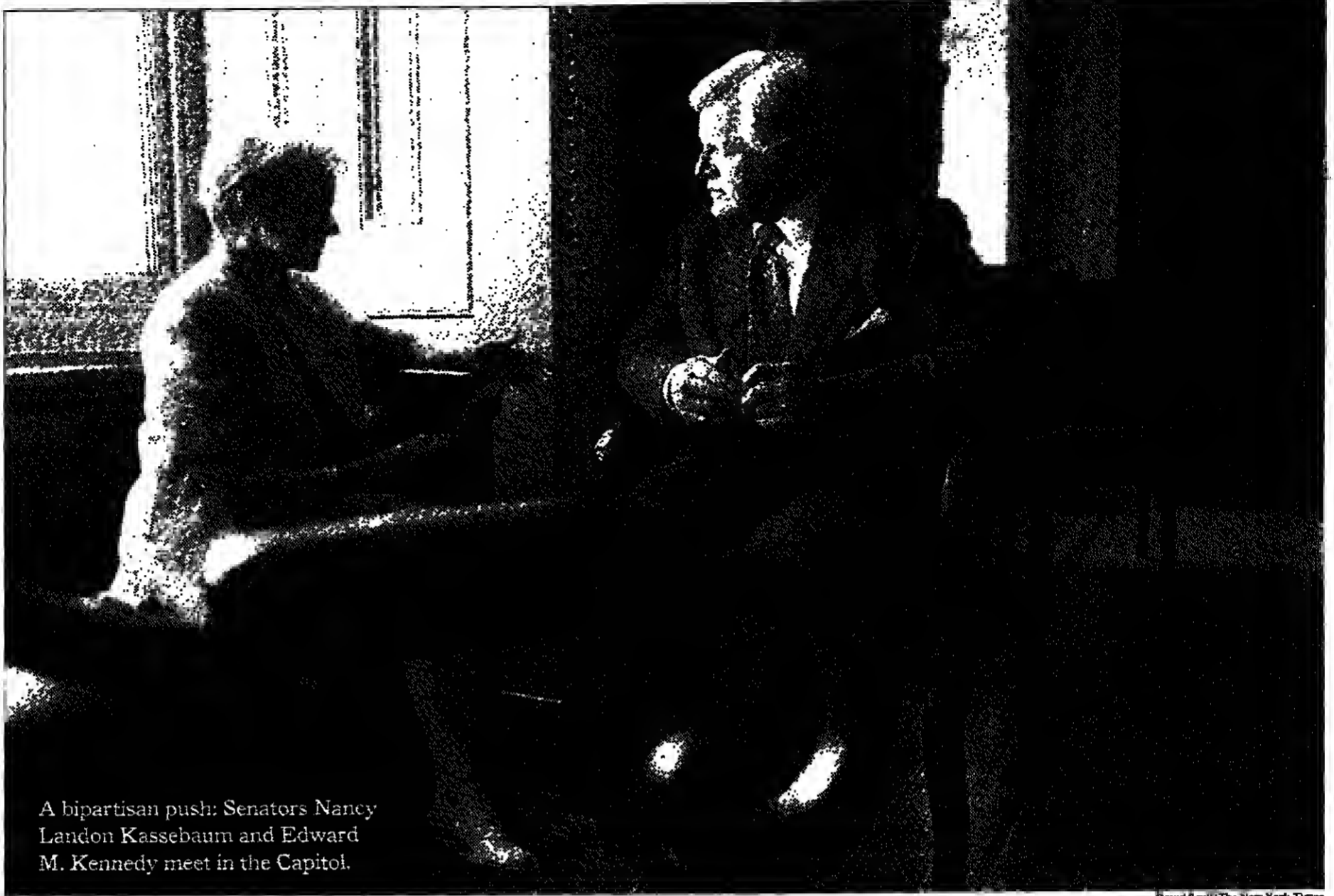
Not Just Hope

Mr. Kennedy said last week that Aug. 2, the day the minimum-wage and insurance bills were finally passed, was the most satisfying day of legislation in his 32 years in the Senate. "When you know that as a result of a legislative change people's lives are going to be different, and for the better," he said, "I think you have got something very tangible." Other important measures, he said, involved voting for "hope" — like the hope of ending discrimination or war.

The road toward the statute books was very different for the two measures. Raising the minimum wage to \$5.15 from \$4.25 over two years was essentially a partisan project. Agreement among Democrats was essential, and came about after Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Daschle scaled back a proposal calling for a rate of \$5.75 (after three years) and regular cost-of-living adjustments.

The route was straight ahead, battering the Republicans with an issue that enjoys the support of four of five Americans, until Mr. Gingrich, and then Senate Majority Leader Trent Lott, decided the time had come to give in and move on.

But the health insurance bill required bipartisan support. Here, Senator Kassebaum's determination was even more critical than Mr. Kennedy's. While disagreeing sharply with him on many issues, Senator Kassebaum has worked with him toward many bipartisan agreements since the failed health care effort of 1994.



A bipartisan push: Senators Nancy Landon Kassebaum and Edward M. Kennedy meet in the Capitol.

David Scalet/The New York Times

Together, they focused on the issues that attracted most public support. Without her making clear to other Republicans, like Mr. Dole, "that it was a priority for her," Mr. Kennedy said, "I think it would have been very, very difficult. It was difficult enough."

Before it was over, Mr. Kennedy not only had to deal with a familiar Senate moderate, but he also had to negotiate the end-game with Mr. Archer, a hard-bargaining House conservative whom he did not know at all. "He was a tough bargainer," Mr. Archer said. "I feel like I am a tough bargainer, too. We resolved it, I think, as gentlemen."

Some of that is experience in how the Congress really works, learned over a career in which he pro-

gressed from an effective free-lancer on many issues to the Senate's dominant force on health legislation, and then civil rights and education. Ross Baker, a professor of political science at Rutgers University, said of Mr. Kennedy, "I guess that what is so astonishing is the period of history that this man fills — from the Senate of Ev Dirksen and Jim Eastland to the Senate of Paul Wellstone and Rick Santorum."

"It's not just occupying a seat — but to have had an influence to varying degrees on important aspects of public policy over nearly 40 years ranks with the Henry Clays and Daniel Websters."

But Senator Kennedy's latest successes also result from more recent activity that softened up the Republi-

can majorities and left them feeling they needed to enact some legislation if they were going to be re-elected. Mr. Kennedy, whose hard-won campaign for re-election in Massachusetts two years ago had stressed simple Democratic themes like jobs and health care and education, played a major role in that party effort. As Democrats awoke from a sense of hurt and bewilderment over the 1994 results, he urged them to make an issue out of education and Medicare.

Mr. Daschle recalls his constant presence: "I wanted everybody to feel engaged in the process. But it seemed like virtually the consistent figure in every task force at every meeting was Ted Kennedy. He was really like this enthusiastic freshman looking for more work."

Kemp, and Other Political Footballers

A Quarterback Who Doesn't Like Warming the Bench

By IRA BERKOW

JUST before he was elected to the House of Representatives in 1970, candidate Jack Kemp of Buffalo, N.Y., was asked what experiences in his 13-year career as a pro football quarterback qualified him to be a congressman.

"Pro football gave me a good sense of perspective to enter politics," he said. "I'd already been booed, cheered, cut, sold, traded and hung in effigy."

As Bob Dole's running mate, the former congressman and former all-American football League signal caller for the Buffalo Bills will be running as fervently toward November as he ever did toward a goal line. Critics, though, will certainly argue that he will be running from some issues with the cleverness he used to dodge snaggle-toothed linemen.

But can Mr. Kemp's pro football career be any guide to his fitness as Vice President?

Lyndon B. Johnson once voiced doubts about Gerald R. Ford, who was a center for the University of Michigan and a member of the 1935 College All-Star team. "The trouble with Ford," President Johnson said, "is that he played one too many games without a helmet."

Richard M. Nixon, who was a third-string tackle at

Whittier College, was regularly trampled on in practice, according to his former coach, Chief Newman. But the young Nixon kept getting up and sticking his nose in for more. "Dick liked the battle, though," the coach said, "and the smell of sweat."

Ronald Reagan was a lineman for Eureka College in Illinois. He said he was little more than hamburger fodder for the big boys. "Football," he said, "went deeper" than other sports. "That's why you can look at that bench when the TV camera comes over and see the fellows sitting there crying. I've sat there crying."

All three of those Presidents — and two were first Vice Presidents — were linemen. A quarterback, however, is a different animal: He gives orders. He doesn't take them — unless his coach sends in a new guard on every play to dictate the course of action.

When Mr. Kemp, who is 61 and a former Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, was asked the other day if he would be ready to run for the Vice Presidency, he said, "Quarterbacks are always ready."

This might be a problem. After all, quarterbacks are trained to throw bombs. They're nervous, and always sniffing for blitzes. And they are always getting their bells rung. How can a Vice President who may still hear faint tinnabulations even get any sleep?

"He's not a supporting actor," said William Kristol, editor of The Weekly Standard, after Mr. Kemp tried helping Steve Forbes's campaign. "He's not a backstage player. He's a quarterback."

Can Mr. Kemp be trusted? Remember, one of his favorite plays was the quarterback sneak. Other Kemp football achievements, include leading the Bills to a couple of A.F.L. championships, once winning the Most Valuable Player award. As a quarterback, he was able to take punishment and was considered creative and brainy, in a job where brains are not altogether necessary. Some quarterbacks, after all, run onto the field with the plays written on their pants and hands.

But a smart guy knows how to make threats. When Mr. Kemp won reelection to Congress, he explained his strategy. "I told people that if they didn't reelect me," he said, "I'd come back as a quarterback of the Bills."



Jack Kemp as a Buffalo Bill in 1966.

SEASONS	ATT	COMP	PCT	YDS
10	3,073	1,436	46.7	21,218
TDS	INT	YDS RUSH	SACKS	
114	183	1,150	59	

The Republicans Find It Hard Running Up the Middle

Continued From Page 1

government's books (and an abiding skepticism of Ronald Reagan's economic policies). The choice of Mr. Kemp, a supply-side tax-cutter from way back, gives him a bit more credibility in his new role.

Washington is anathema to voters these days, so Mr. Dole sought early on to symbolically shed decades of personal history by resigning from the Senate to campaign as a plain Joe from Kansas.

Mr. Dole has done what he could to see to it that this year's Republican convention avoids the pitfalls of the 1992 gathering in Houston. Before settling on Mr. Kemp, he sought in vain to persuade General Colin Powell, perhaps the best man to guarantee the ticket an image of good sense and balance, to become his running mate.

He also sought language in the platform that would explicitly express the party's tolerance of those in its ranks who back abortion rights (for "tolerance" read "inclusion" or "non-extremism"). But the opponents of abortion, especially Pat Robertson's Christian Coalition, had done their work well, electing delegates in state after state who were determined not to yield on what they deem to be a profound moral issue.

The best the former Senator could manage on that score was a tolerant appendix, which will no doubt be even less read or heeded than the platform it accompanies. It was apparently enough to avoid a floor fight led by the Rockefeller of 1996, like Governors William Weld of Massachusetts and Christine Todd Whitman of New Jersey. But the platform as a whole constitutes a



On Friday, the Doles surveyed the crowd at Dwight D. Eisenhower's boyhood home in Abilene, Kan.

statement of party principles closer in its music, if not always in its words, to the unbridled nationalism and populism of Patrick J. Buchanan than to Mr. Dole's careful formulations.

"We could not be more pleased," said Angela (Bay) Buchanan, Mr. Buchanan's sister, with a document that will include many of the themes from the Buchanan campaign: opposition to American troops serving under foreign commanders in United Nations peacekeeping forces, opposition to same-sex marriages, opposition to public assistance for children born to illegal aliens while in the United States.

It is uncertain how the platform and the convention speeches about it will play with the voters; a prominent moderate Republican in Pennsylvania said last week that voters in suburban Philadelphia, one of the pivotal areas where the hot Houston rhetoric hurt Mr. Bush in 1992, would be listening to every word.

If they are offended once more, if they sense that the Republican Party has been radicalized like the Democratic Party of the 1970's, Mr. Clinton will be waiting to greet them with open arms. His own convention later this month will be scripted to send nothing but signals of harmony and moderation, in sharp contrast to the scenes of combat, both physical and metaphysical, that emanated from Chicago in 1968.

Ross Perot will be waiting, too, as the presumptive nominee of his Reform Party at its curiously bifurcated convention, beginning in Long Beach, Calif., before the Republican gathering down the coast and ending after it in Valley Forge, Pa. Third parties in America have

traditionally been havens for those who found the major parties too moderate, not too extreme, but Mr. Perot likes to think he is in sync with the Jaundiced Majority that considers all mainstream politics a joke, particularly a mainstream politics whose leading lights so readily jettison principles to woo voters. But in the end the joke may be on Mr. Perot, too, since he has his own problems with political constancy.

The Hard Line's Victories

The most pressing problem for Mr. Dole, as he himself has no doubt concluded, is the hard-line conservatives within his party, who have also triumphed in a number of important primaries in recent months. In Kansas, Representative Sam Brownback, one of Newt Gingrich's foot soldiers, defeated the establishment Senator appointed in Mr. Dole's place, Sheila Frahm, and other outspoken foes of abortion won in such diverse states as Georgia, Michigan and Illinois. They are all expected to face trouble in November, local politicians say, in appealing to moderates of both parties.

So may Mr. Dole. For two decades, from 1968, when Richard Nixon discovered how to appeal to what he called the Silent Majority, through 1988, it was the Republicans who seemed like the natural party of government, in tune with the national Zeitgeist, and the Democrats who seemed the party of cranks and haves-nots. Those roles may now be reversing, with profound political consequences.

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The World

Officially Absolved, Colombian Still Gets No Respect

By DIANA JEAN SCHEMO

PRESIDENT ERNESTO SAMPER entered the third year of his presidency last week, trailed by the ghost of charges that drug money financed his election. The absolution from the Colombian Congress that he fought so hard for last June is doing little to clear his name, while a new indictment against drug traffickers in Miami is kindling talk of his possible extradition. Lacking support in familiar quarters, Mr. Samper is launching a desperate, at times embarrassing, drive for respectability abroad and post-presidential survival at home.

Far from clearing Mr. Samper's name, the official exonerated has deepened the crisis confronting him: it virtually ends any legal means of removing him. The Congress, itself compromised by suspected links between drug traffickers and many of its members, has left Colombians with the strange conclusion that the scandal wracking their country is baseless.

The exoneration has also given a fresh breath of surrealism to Mr. Samper's tenacious efforts to appear presidential, despite popularity ratings that have dropped by half since he took office. Unwelcome in the United States, where the State Department has stripped him of his visa, Mr. Samper has gone courting support elsewhere, often at extravagant prices.

Looking for Respect

Earlier this month, he was embraced by President Jacques Chirac of France, who proposed an international consortium to buy coca harvests and finance crop substitution programs in Colombia. Never mind that the proposal contradicted the vow that Horacio Serpa, the Interior Minister who was running the country in the President's absence, was making at the same time. Mr. Serpa told protesting farmers that the Government was adamant in its determination to burn and fumigate their coca crops.

The cost of French support? Confusion, embarrassment and perhaps millions of dollars. Accompanying Mr. Samper in Paris, the new Foreign Minister, Maria Emma Mejia, announced that Colombia had decided to purchase \$200 million worth of French helicopters, though no final decision had been reached on bids solicited from 12 countries. Back home, the Defense Ministry complained that the French helicopters were far more expensive than either the American or Russian models, and that the decision was not up to the Foreign Minister.

In Spain, Mr. Samper's next stop, Prime Minister José Maria Aznar was too busy to see him. Colombia's own Vice President, Humberto de la Calle, who also serves as ambassador to Madrid, carefully avoided being photographed greeting Mr. Samper at the airport.

Since his exoneration, Mr. Samper has issued a flurry of promises for reforms, including get-tough policies against drug traffickers and increased authority for the military, despite objections from human rights groups. But critics complain that the reforms are like reflections in funhouse mirrors, lacking force and coherence, and the result of a failure to acknowledge that drug kingpins influence much of what happens in Colombia. The problem with the reforms, said Otty Patino, head of the civic group, Inspector's Office for the Truth, is "they don't deal with our biggest problem, which is corruption."

Some of the reforms seem like frantic attempts to salvage Colombia's image as a country serious about cracking down on drug



President Ernesto Samper of Colombia speaking at a graduation ceremony at a military academy in Bogotá in May.

cartels. Others, proposed and then dropped, would have weakened the means to check rampant corruption. In Bogotá, graffiti on a downtown wall suggested that Gilberto Rodríguez Orejuela, a Cali drug lord implicated in the campaign financing scandal, should be President: "Do away with the middleman," it said.

Such brazen inferences, along with the persistent allegations of the President's corruption, have caused him to become more doggedly insistent that if drug money entered his campaign, he was unaware of it. In a recent letter to The New York Times, he asserted that the convictions of his campaign treasurer, Santiago Medina, and the Liberal former Senator Maria Izquierdo, "far from casting clouds on my presidency, clarify this situation in a very positive manner." He failed to mention that Mr. Medina and Mrs. Izquierdo were both convicted, in part, for "illicit enrichment on behalf of a third party," and that, in the case of Mr. Medina, the conviction named Mr. Samper's presidential campaign specifically as that "third party."

The President was also described, though not named, in Operation Cornerstone, a broad indictment handed up in Miami,

A Latin leader tries to curry favor in Europe while placating his military at home.

charging Gilberto and Miguel Rodríguez and some 72 associates with racketeering, drug trafficking and bribery of Colombian politicians. That indictment may well have raised Mr. Samper's fears of extradition to the United States, and hastened his measures to protect himself after he leaves office in 1998.

Even reforms that would stiffen penalties for drug trafficking and bribery lack the moral credibility the Samper administration is so eagerly seeking; they come too late to affect the Rodríguez brothers, his suspected backers, whose cases are in their final stages in Colombia. Others seem more like counter-reforms, designed to strengthen his hand. One would put the chief prosecutor, who brought charges against Mr. Samper early this year, under his control. Politically he is managing to stave off the rumored threat of a coup with increased funds and other concessions to the military, which has gained leverage in proportion to the crisis.

Self-Preservation

And last month, in a speech opening Congress, Mr. Samper raised the prospect of constitutional amendments that would have increased chances that Mr. Serpa, his most trusted adviser, could succeed him. The changes would have scheduled all elections on a single date, eliminating the second round of presidential voting and thus favoring the candidates hand-picked by the two major parties. Amid a chorus of rebukes, the President backed down, but his Liberal Party may still get them through Congress.

Plinio Apuleyo Mendoza, Colombia's former ambassador to Italy and one of the authors of a best-selling sendup of the left, "Manual of the Perfect Latin American Idiot," said the maneuvers for political reform took Colombians by surprise. "Most people were thinking either that Samper would finish out his term in 1998 or that he would leave," Mr. Apuleyo said. "The third option didn't occur to anybody: that the same people would try to hang on to power after 1998."

The European Vacation

Beach Blanket Burghers and Other Oddities

By JOHN TAGLIABUE

IT'S August in Europe, and the serious business of vacations has begun.

Consider Germany. This summer, as it does every year, the Government has imposed a plan by which the country's 16 states begin their six-week-or-so school vacations at different times. This year schools in a patch of northern states stretching from Hamburg to Berlin closed June 20, reopening at the end of July. On June 27 a cluster of states in what was formerly East Germany, around Saxony and Thuringia, started their school vacations, and on July 4 schools in the big state of North Rhine-Westphalia, whose 17 million people make it roughly comparable to the state of New York, set their hordes free. By last week, when children in Hamburg and Berlin were returning to class, little Bavarians in the Alpine south were bidding their teachers auf Wiedersehen.

Imagine Washington ordering New England states to stagger their school vacations so that Vermont schoolchildren quit in mid-June, while Rhode Island children tough it out till early August. Why do the Germans do it?

The Big Exodus

It's simple. In August, Europe shuts down. Not only do governments go into recess, as they do in Washington and American state capitals. Most Europeans get four to six weeks paid vacation and, unlike Americans, who might take a week or two here and there during the year, they take it all at once. In Germany, assembly lines at the big automobile plants fall mostly idle; the hallways of corporate headquarters go dark. In Italy hospitals slow down, and pregnant women try not to go into labor. Roman movie theaters and most restaurants close.

A huge exodus of Italians and French, Spaniards and Dutch begins, from cities and towns to the beaches and



Fresh air and company: Many Germans summer in the resort city of Diano Marino on the Italian Adriatic.

mountains.

Of course, not everyone goes very far. Tens of thousands of Italian and French families travel comparatively short distances from one part of the country to another. The Milanese brave the autostrada and bake for three or four weeks on the Italian Riviera. Romans drive the few miles to balmy Ostia and Fregene on the Mediter-

anean shore. Parisians set off for the windswept coasts of Normandy and Brittany.

The Italians and French so love their own land in August that only tiny numbers — less than 10 percent of their populations — travel outside their countries.

The Germans are different. Given the chilliness of Germany's northern beaches, about 90 percent of Ger-

mans spend their summer holidays outside the country. So many of them flood Italy's Adriatic seacoast to roast under the sun each summer that those beaches have come to be known as the Teutonic Grill.

Germany's reunification in 1990 combined about 81 million people, or roughly one-third the American population, in an area slightly smaller than Montana. (West Germany, with 61 million people, was the size of Oregon.) Add to that Germany's 14 million Dutch neighbors, whose vacation habits resemble the Germans', and the problematic logistics of vacationing en masse emerge.

Staggered school vacations are not the only means to a better-organized summer. To assure bookings at favored resorts for the next season, many Germans and Dutch reserve at the end of this year's vacation for next year.

Traditions Eroding

But European vacation traditions may be about to change, with even an economic powerhouse like Germany now preaching austerity as it copes with record unemployment and a wiling currency.

"The Germans, unlike, for example, the Italians, have already begun spreading their vacations out over the year," said Ralf Corsten, chairman of T.U.I., the German travel agency, whose 25 percent stake in the \$135 billion German vacation market makes it the world's largest.

Old habits are dying in France and Italy, too, if more slowly. In 1988, 56 percent of Italians responded in a survey that they preferred those long, lazy August vacations; this year the number was 38 percent.

Not everyone is celebrating the trend. Massimo Masini, the Mayor of Riccione, a tinsel beach town on the Teutonic Grill, who moonlights summers as a disk jockey, lamented recently the absence of the Germans and the weakness of the mark, which has lost 30 percent of its value this year.

"Thank God the Russians are arriving," Mr. Masini said. "Their suits are lined with American dollars."

BUSINESS & FINANCE

Turkey seeking \$870m. food deal with Iraq

BAGHDAD (Reuters) - Turkey is trying to secure food sale contracts for all the \$870 million Iraq has allocated for buying foodstuffs under its oil-for-food plan...

all these \$870m," he told Reuters. Iraq has been under strict trade sanctions since it invaded Kuwait six years ago this month.

tions flocking to Baghdad since Iraq accepted the oil-for-food plan in May. Turkey has also asked the United Nations for permission to import Iraqi crude oil...

Seoul holds back on investment in N. Korea

SEOUL (Reuters) - South Korea will take part in North Korea's ambitious project to attract Western capital but will avoid large-scale investments until Pyongyang signals a rapprochement...

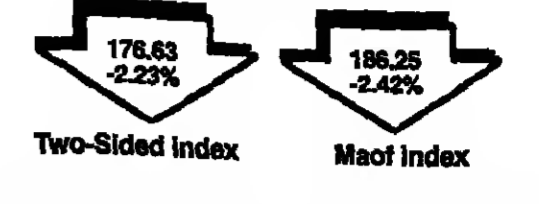
armistice agreement. But North Korea, in a change in its stand, has recently sought South Korean participation in the Rajin-Sonbong project...

China wants more soft loans for western regions

BEIJING - (Reuters) China wants more soft loans from foreign governments to help to develop its remote and backward west and other poverty-stricken areas...

MOFTEC Vice-Minister Sun Zhenyu has applied to the State Council, or cabinet, for approval to direct more loans from foreign governments and international financial organizations...

TASE stocks fall sharply



TASE stocks fell yesterday, led by Africa-Israel Investments, as withdrawals from provident funds forced fund managers to sell stocks, and even as traders expect a relatively low inflation rate for July.

Also leading stocks lower were Koor Industries Ltd. and Bank Hapoalim, down 2% to 2.8 percent respectively. On the plus side was Piryon-Trust Co. Investment, which jumped 10%...

Monthly inflation might be as much as 1% a month beginning in September for the rest of 1996, Weisberg said. Consumer prices rose 7% in the first half. Inflation matters to stock investors because faster rises in prices often prompt central banks to raise interest rates...

Precious metals futures close lower

PRECIOUS metals futures closed mostly lower on Friday as silver led the complex lower. Despite what looked like a promising price move earlier in the week for gold...

December gold closed down \$1.10 at \$393.30. September silver closed down 5.8 cents at \$5.040. October platinum closed down \$2 at \$404.20. September palladium closed up 20 cents at \$130.90.

High grade copper futures closed to the upside Friday as a sizable increase in London Metal Exchange (LME) warehouse stocks was not enough to send copper lower. Apparently the market decided that the actual stocks figures weren't as bad as the fears about the stocks.

Pyongyang, which still maintains a policy of self-reliance, or "Juche", despite its desperate economic plight, has designated Rajin-Sonbong on the northeastern tip of the Korean peninsula as a free trade zone for foreigners.

Qatar invites bids to expand refinery

DOHA (Reuters) - Qatar has invited bids to boost its sole oil refinery's capacity in order to increase exports of oil products on the regional market, a senior official said on Saturday.

"Nine major engineering groups have been invited to bid for a \$400 million project to increase the Umm Said refinery's capacity to 20,000 barrels a day," said a Qatari official at Qatar General Petroleum Corporation.

Qatar produces 62,000 barrels per day (bpd) of lead-free gasoline, diesel, kerosene and aviation fuel. More than two-thirds are exported to neighboring states.

"Jordan and Syria may also be potential markets," the official said. Qatar, a small OPEC producer, which turned into an exporter of refined products from a net importer in 1982, sells about 44,000 bpd of oil products.

TEL AVIV STOCKS

Table with columns: Multi-sided trading, Two-sided trading, AFTERNOON, MORNING. Lists various stock prices and changes.

Australia will raise interest rates if budget not approved

THE Australian government threatened yesterday to raise interest rates and cancel election promises if the deficit-slashing budget it will announce on August 20 is not approved.

Economic growth should reduce that deficit in the next few years. But the government says cuts are needed to stop the government from borrowing, which would encourage private investment and lower interest rates.

"In fact, the interest rate cut of 0.5 percent of a couple of weeks ago could well be under threat," Costello told Seven Network television.

Australia got a taste of government plans on Friday when Education Minister Annand Vanstone announced cuts to university funding and increases in student fees.

But such obstruction could make the government rethink other election promises, Costello said. "The money to fund those schemes will obviously come from savings in other areas," he said.

"Now, if they want to knock off the savings, how can you go ahead with the exciting new policies?"

Past borrowing now costs Canberra A\$10 billion a year in interest - more than two percent of gross domestic product - and contributed to a budget deficit for the fiscal year to June of A\$10 billion (excluding asset sales and the like).

Foreign Minister Yusef Bin-Alawi to discuss details for setting up the bloc would be followed soon by a visit to the other Indian Ocean countries.

Commerce and Industry Minister Makboul Bin-Ali Bin-Sultan told the Oman newspaper al-Watan that Oman, Kenya, Mauritius and South Africa would meet in Mauritius soon and announce the bloc's formation.

It is part of the Gulf Cooperation Council, which includes Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Qatar and Kuwait. Economic integration in the GCC has been slow, with divergent tariffs and inter-GCC trade low compared to its members' external trade.

ISRAEL DISCOUNT BANK THE PEOPLE YOU CAN BANK ON SOURCE: ISRAEL DISCOUNT BANK

